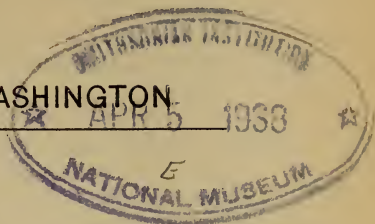


PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW CHINESE BLENNY.

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The blennies of the Chinese coast are very imperfectly known. The tidepools and flats, and islets which dot the shore everywhere, have never been explored and as I have indicated elsewhere a rich harvest awaits collectors and students of Chinese marine fishes.

Dr. Y. T. Chu in his Index Piscium Sinensium lists three species of *Blennius* (two of them doubtful), four species of *Petroscirtes*, and three species of *Salarias*. To this is to be added a fifth species of *Petroscirtes* described by me from the mud flats near Macao. I have no doubt that Hainan alone has three times as many blennies as are thus far recorded from Chinese waters. It is self-evident also that numerous species of Japanese blennies must occur along the northern coasts of China, across the narrow Yellow Sea from Japan.

There are several reasons for this lack of knowledge of Chinese blennies, not the least being the difficulty of collecting most of the shore-dwelling species.

***Salarias lighti* Herre, new species.**

Dorsal XII-15, almost completely divided; anal I-15 or II-16; no canines; the long pointed orbital tentacle is 1.5 times the eye; there is a minute tentacle on the nape and a short, broad, palmately divided nasal tentacle.

The depth is 4 to 4.4 times, the head 3.9 to 4.2, the caudal 4.65 to 4.9 times in the length. The eye is 4.3 to 4.5, the snout 2.4 times in the head; the interorbital is 3.75 times in the eye. The head and trunk are broad, moderately, the tail strongly compressed; the snout is nearly vertical, the eye as far forward as possible; the large pectoral extends to a vertical from the anal origin, 3.4 to 3.8 in the length. The lateral line extends to a

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vertical from the dorsal notch. The dorsal and anal are entirely free, ending some distance before the caudal.

The color after 15 years in alcohol is uniform dull brown, with 6 pairs of blackish brown spots on the dorsal base, and traces of dark brown cross bars extending downward from them; the dorsal is brown with a blackish spot at the top between the first and second spines and traces of bars ascending obliquely backward on the second dorsal; the anal is brown with traces of a very dark submarginal band.

Two specimens received from Dr. S. F. Light, collected at Dodd Island, Amoy, China, in 1923. The type is in the zoological museum of Stanford University, the paratype in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I.

A KEY TO THE CHINESE SPECIES OF SALARIAS.

- A. Dorsal not notched, XII-XIII-19-22; anal II-22 or 1-23; minute tentacles on nape and nostril; small canine in lower jaw; several rows of elongate brown-edged pearl or white spots on body, smaller and circular on head; soft dorsal with 2, caudal with 4 rows of white spots.....*S. nitidus*
- AA. Dorsal notched; no canines.
- B. Dorsal XII-15; anal I-15 or II-16; no canines; orbital tentacle simple, pointed, 1.5 times eye; nasal tentacle short, broad, divided; dorsal not attached to caudal.....*S. lighti*
- BB. Dorsal and anal with 19 rays or more; dorsal attached to caudal.
- C. A crest on head.
- D. Brownish with bluish-white dots, most prominent posteriorly; bluish-white lines rising obliquely backward on soft dorsal, lengthwise between rays on caudal; anal black with 3 rows of bluish dots between rays; dorsal XII-20-21; anal 22-24; small simple orbital tentacle, a fringed one on the nostril*S. bellus*
- DD. Dorsal XIII (rarely XIV) 19-21; anal I-20-22; a small simple orbital tentacle; uniform dark brown or brown with darker cross bars; dorsal with horizontal lines anteriorly and dusky oblique lines posteriorly; anal brown with white margin and 2 rows bluish spots, or uniform in color with body; a diagonal dark bar behind eye, often disappearingMales of *S. edentulus*
- CC. No crest on head; dorsal and anal formula and tentacles as in DD; brown with faint darker cross-bars and many reddish to dark brown spots or dots all over body, dorsals, caudal, and pectorals.....
Females of *S. edentulus*